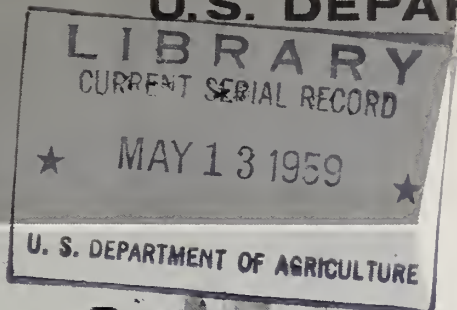


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information



RICE HARVESTING, INSPECTION, MARKET NEWS, MILLING AND PACKAGING

Rice--the principal food in many parts of the world--is produced and marketed in Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The 1958 crop totaled more than 47 million hundredweight. These pictures show the harvesting, drying, inspecting, market reporting, milling, and packaging of rice. They were taken in Arkansas and Louisiana in the fall of 1958 for USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

N-30007--Ancient crop harvested with a modern machine.

N-30041--Inspector looks for weed seeds and heat-damaged kernels in a rice sample.

N-30094--What's the market doing? Farmers find the rice market is front-page news in many southern cities.

N-30021--Time has brought little change in hulling rice. These machines in a rice mill remove the coats of bran from the kernels of rice.

Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Others may purchase prints (8 x 10) at \$1.00 each from the same address.



N-30079--Modern combines quickly harvest this rice field near Lake Charles, Louisiana.



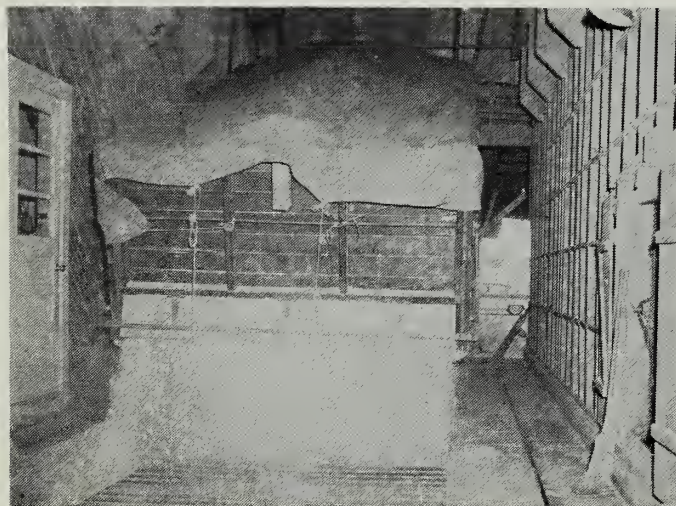
N-30003--Rice from combine flows into waiting hopper.



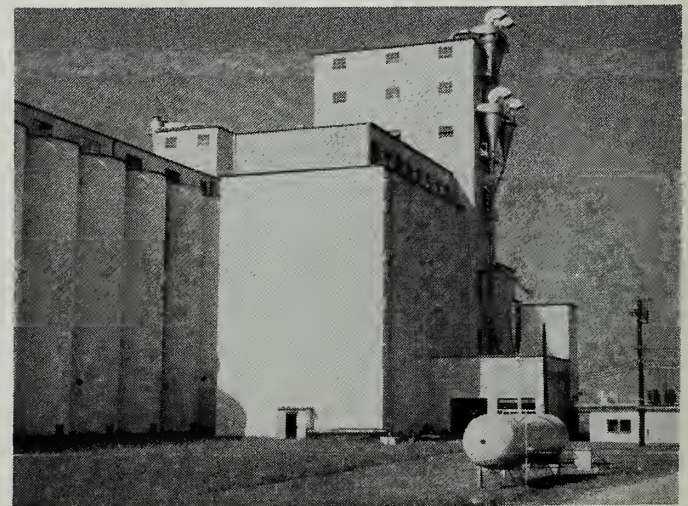
N-30002--Screw conveyor loads rice from hopper into truck.



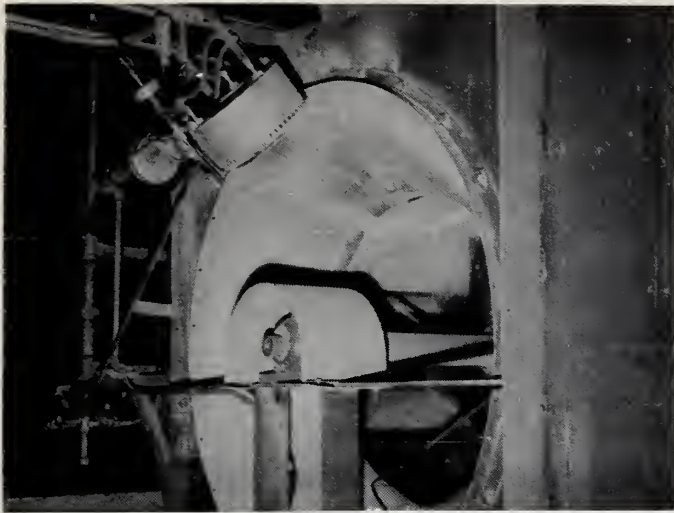
N-30001--Trucks await their turn to unload rough rice at a drying plant.



N-30026--Truck dumps rough rice into the iron grill of a receiving pit.



N-30017--Rice drying plant at Crowley, Louisiana, with concrete bins for bulk storage of rice. This plant is automatically and electrically controlled.



N-29997--Fire from a gas burner enters the fire chamber of a mechanical rice drier.



N-30027--Rough rice samples are weighed at the New Orleans, La. Rice Inspection Office. AMS's Grain Division operates 14 such offices in the principal rice producing areas of the country.



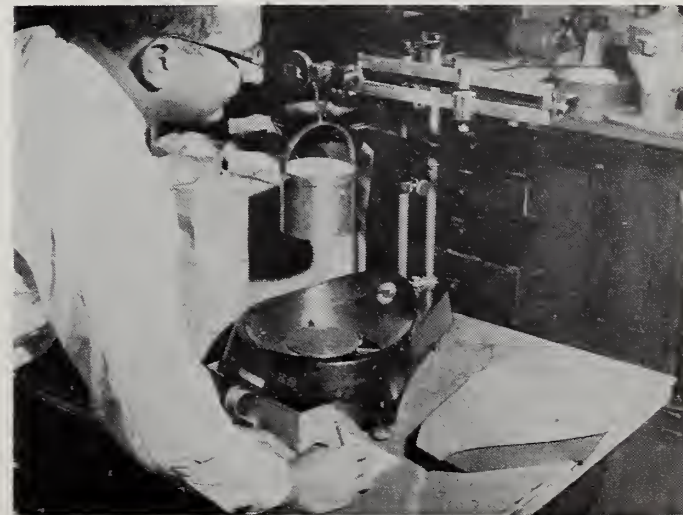
N-30028--Rice inspector uses a divider to mix and divide the rough rice sample into a representative portion.



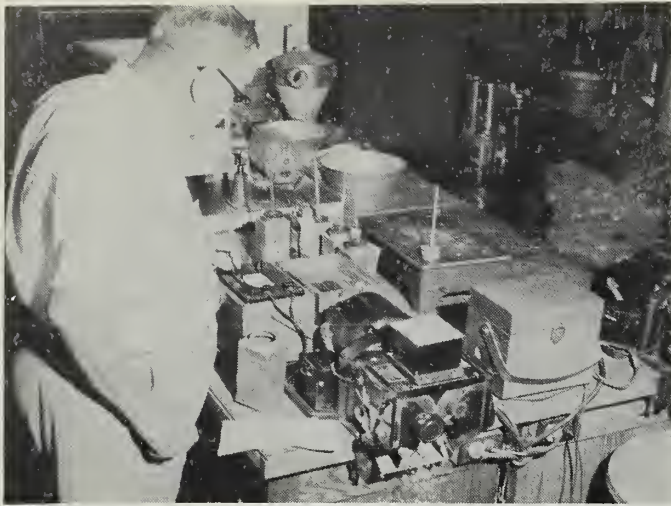
N-30029--Rough rice sample is poured into the hopper of the test weight per bushel apparatus.



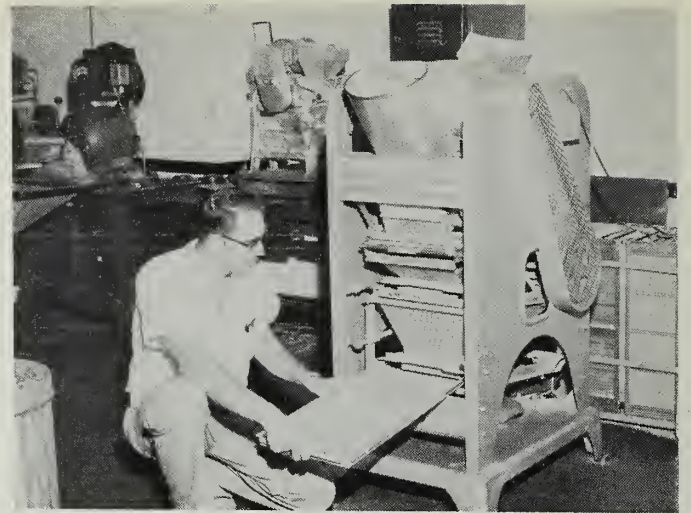
N-30030--Excess rice is removed from the kettle of the test weight per bushel apparatus.



N-30031--Rice in the quart kettle is weighed to determine the test weight per bushel.



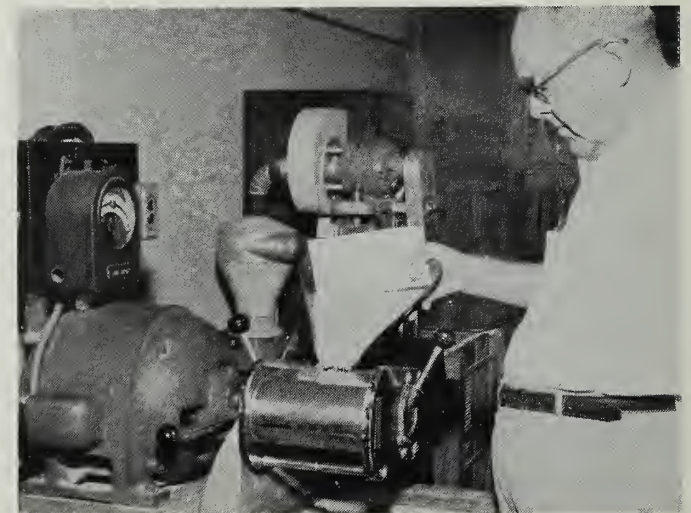
N-30032--This electric moisture meter determines the percent of moisture in a rough rice sample.



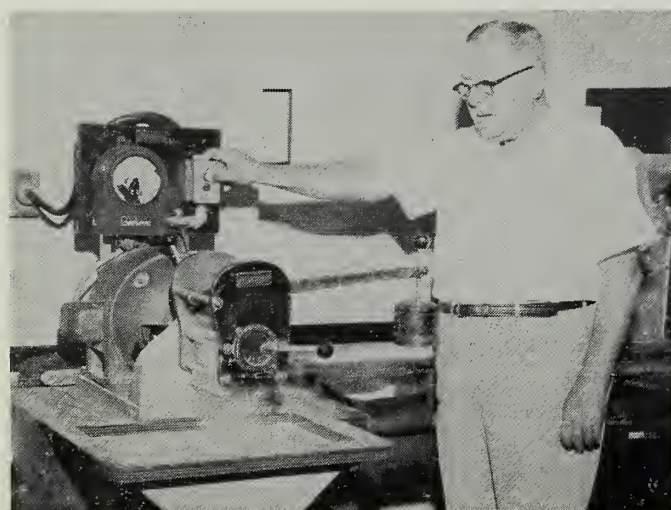
N-30033--Inspector places sieves in a dockage tester. Sieves remove foreign material (dockage) from the sample.



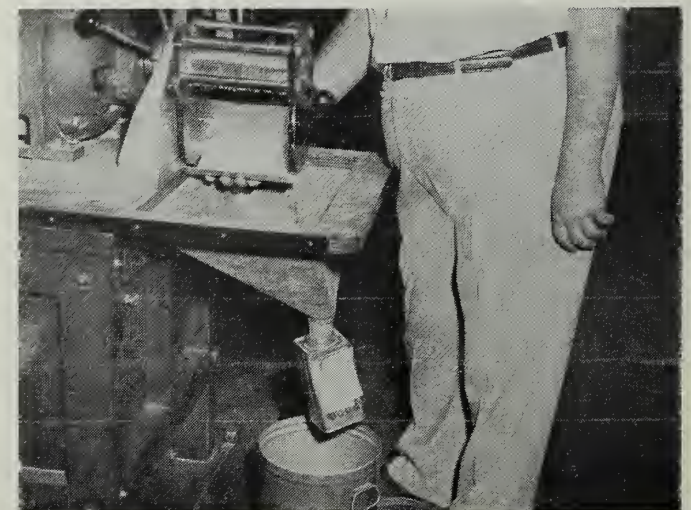
N-30034--Cleaned (dockage-free) rough rice is put into a sheller to remove hulls from the kernels.



N-30035--Brown rice is put into this miller to remove the bran from the kernels.



N-30036--Starting the milling process. An electrical time switch controls and automatically stops the milling process.



N-30037--Removing rice from the milling head.



N-30038--The total milled rice produced from the sample is weighed.



N-30039--Sizing machine separates whole kernels from broken kernels.



N-30040--Whole kernels are weighed to determine the percentage of head rice produced from the sample.



N-30042--Inspector looks for red rice and damaged kernels to determine the percentage of degrading factors.



N-30043--Preparing the official Rice Inspection Certificate.



N-30071--A piece of rawhide and a rubbing board are commonly used by Louisiana buyers to rub the hulls and bran off rice kernels so they can estimate the grade and milling yield of a rough rice sample.



N-30075--Rice buyers recording bids at a public rough rice sale.



N-29993--Market reporter and clerk prepare a rice market news report. Seasonal and year-round reports are issued by seven market news offices in the principal rice producing areas.



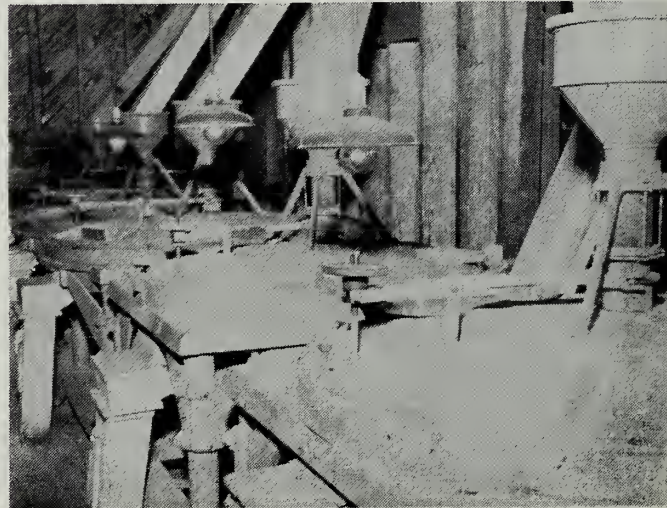
N-30064--Market reporter (right) interviews a rice wholesaler--an important source of market news information.



N-30014--Market reporter broadcasting rice market news. Reports also are available on television, in the newspapers, and by mail.



N-30063--A large Arkansas rice mill with its milling and storage buildings.



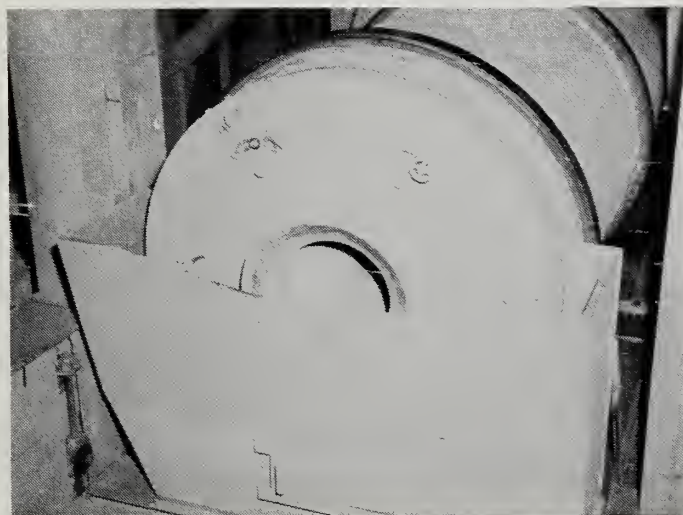
N-30023--Rice shelling stones remove outer hulls from the grains of rice in the first stage of milling.



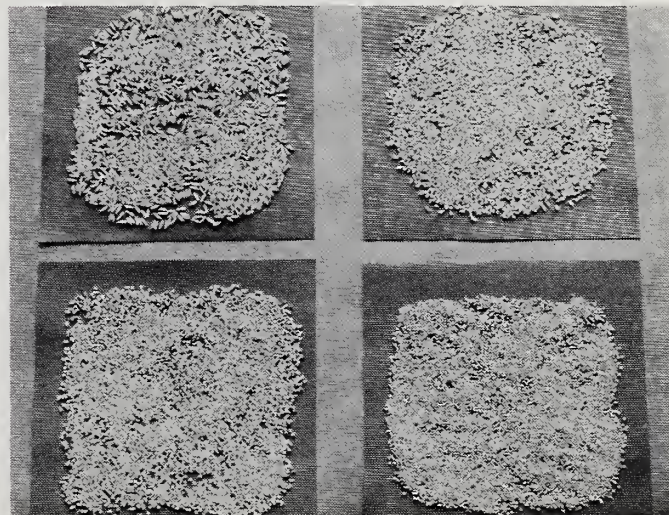
N-30055--A rubber mallet is used to clean screens which remove objectionable weed seeds.



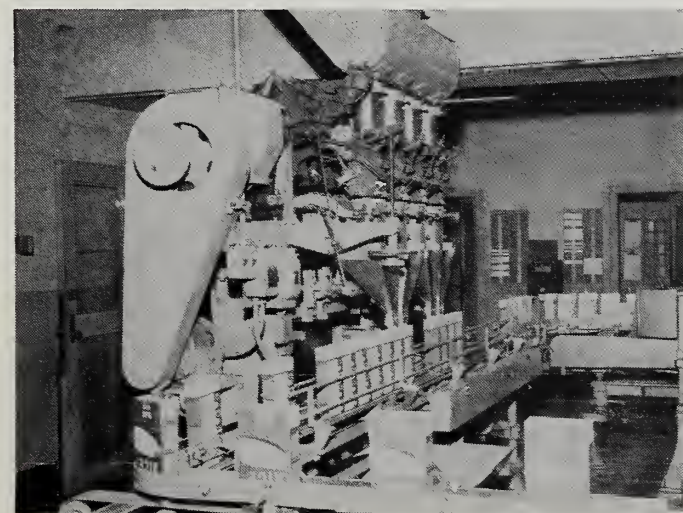
N-29999--Scalperator operator checks drum against clogging from chaff and straw.



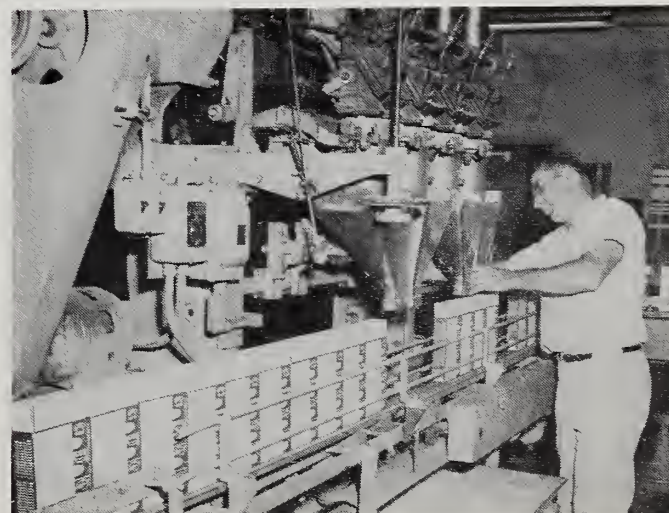
N-30024--Rice kernels are coated with glucose and talc in this device, called a "trumbol." Coating makes rice grains white and glistening.



N-30070--Milled rice. Whole grains (upper left), second heads (upper right), screenings (lower left), and brewers' rice (lower right).



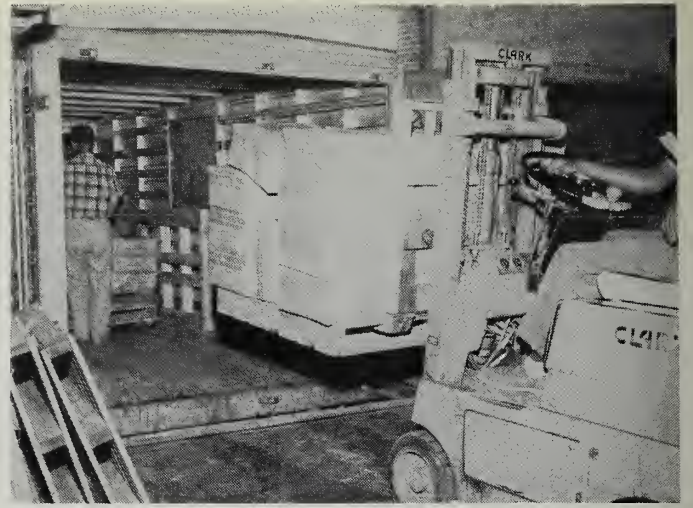
N-30050--Packaging milled rice on a pneumatic carton machine.



N-30051--Cartons filled with milled rice are automatically closed and sealed.



N-30025--Rice bran - used primarily for livestock feed - is bagged after the milling process has separated the bran from the kernels.



N-30058--Loading a truck with cartons of packaged milled rice.



N-30011--A platform of bagged milled rice is loaded into a railroad car.



N-30066--This typical port elevator at New Orleans has grain storage bins and equipment for loading or unloading railroad cars, ships and barges.



N-30069--Hydraulic equipment unloads bulk grain from a railroad car in less than three minutes.



N-30083--Loading bagged milled rice into a vessel destined for Cuba.